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GREEN PAPER SPECIAL

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Ottawa, Canada

Volume Eight, No. 4

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Established in 1967

BE HEARD

AS A CANADIAN CITIZEN OR A LANDED IMMIGRANT YOU HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS ON THE RECENTLY PUBLISHED GREEN PAPER ON IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION.

FURTHERMORE IT IS IN YOUR AND YOUR CHILDREN'S INTEREST TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU DO NOT BECOME A SECOND CLASS CITIZEN IN YOUR ADOPTED COUNTRY. THIS COULD HAPPEN IF A RACIST IMMIGRATION POLICY IS ADOPTED.

MAKE SURE YOUR VIEWS ARE HEARD.

WRITE TO YOUR M.P.S AND MINISTERS. PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS WHERE IMMIGRATION IS DISCUSSED. YOUR VERY PRESENCE WILL OFTEN SHUT OFF THE POLITE RACISTS.

URGE YOUR ORGANIZATION TO PRESENT BRIEFS TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE SOON TO BE SET UP.

JOIN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INFLUENCE THEIR VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

ABOVE ALL BE A RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN.

YOU HAVE AS MUCH RIGHT AS ANYONE ELSE TO MAKE SURE YOUR VIEWS ARE HEARD.

— THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES —

Resentment Over U.S. Decision

New Delhi, Feburary 18 Following reports from Washington that th[illegible] may lift its embargo on the [illegible]e of lethal arms to Paki[illegible], there has been a wave of resentment all over India in both official and non-official circles. In the past whenever U.S. has supplied arms to Pakistan, they have been used against India.

Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia visited India recently to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Pic Shows Mrs. and Dr. Kaunda with the Indian President Mr. Ahmed and his wife.

White Man's Green Paper

By Christopher Young

In the peculiar lexicon of government it has been decreed that White Papers state official policy, whereas Green Papers do not. (The capitals are the government's.) Green Papers are in fact printed on white paper, as are White Papers. Got it?

The Green Paper on immigration published this week compounds the mystification by appearing to stray over the invisible border that would make it a White paper.

Although there are two disclaimers at the beginning that any policy recommendations are contained in the four volumes, it turns out that by selective use of facts and dexterous employment of double and triple negatives, a policy direction is strongly recommended.

Deputy Immigration Minister Allan Gotlieb, on the first page of the Green Paper, makes the outlandish claim that the policy problems have been analysed "as objectively as possible." In fact the Green Paper suggests to the government and the public that it's time to close the door.

Despite the Green Paper's overstepping of its mandate to provide a factual background for informed debate, we are entitled to treat it as what it's supposed to be and not to assume that the new immigration bill will necessarily follow the crabbed outline provided here. We may hope to influence future policy by our reactions.

A Victorian Approach

There are two basic faults in the Green Paper. One is the writing style, which tiptoes all around the real subject-matter like a Victorian novelist dealing with sex.

The other is the message on the racial issues in immigration policy which the paper attempts to deliver in this genteel and almost subliminal manner.

In a letter to The Citizen published yesterday, Health Minister Marc Lalonde said this: "Any person who has encountered discrimination knows the most insidious thing about attitudes is that generally they are unstated. In order to deal with attitudes, they must be brought out into the open."

That is good advice. Mr. Lalonde was writing about discrimination against women, but his comment is just as valid in relation to race prjudice. More so indeed, because although few people in our society nowadays are willing to articulate their racial prjudices openly, there are still many who are quite open about their sex bias.

There is racial prejudice in Canada. Of course there is. And government would've remiss not to take some account of it in shaping policy, just as other forms of sickness or of evil must be considered in framing other policies. But first of all we have to bring such evils into the light of day and talk about them. And secondly we ought to devise policies intended to overcome them, not pander to them.

Black isn't beautiful

Instead the Green Paper implies, in a widely-quoted passage, that because of the rapid increase of immigration "from certain Asian and Caribbean nations" and because that influx is "now larger than some traditional European flows," we should expect all kinds of trouble. "It would be astonishing if there was no concern about the capacity of our society to adjust to a pace of population change that entails after all, as regards international migration, novel and distinctive features."

The novel and distinctive features are those men, women and children who are black, brown and yellow - but the Green Paper is afraid to say so out loud. It would be astonished if we could just accept them as people, like those from traditional European sources.

I wonder what Lincoln Alexander thinks of being considered a novel and distinctive feature in the House of Commons, instead of the Conservative member for Hamilton West. I wonder what Oscar Peterson thinks of being considered a novel and distinctive feature of our entertainment scene, instead of one of the best jazz pianists in the world. I wonder what Tom Shoyama thinks of being considered a novel and distinctive feature by his fellow bureaucrats instead of one of the ablest deputy ministers in Ottawa.

If government draftsmen wish to express astonishment over our racial attitudes, it would be more rational for them to be astonished by the disreputable remnants of color prejudice, xenophobia, snobbery and sexual superstition that continue to exist in Canadian society. Surely they do not have to be astonished about the absence of race riots in Toronto.

In a speech in Montreal last week, which in some passages expressed almost as negative a view of the human condition as does the Green Paper, Prime Minister Trudeau offered this uplifting Sentiment:

"We'll have to learn and we'll have to lead, as Liberals, lead in developing values which have more meaning in this world, in this world where material values are perhaps slipping away and the pursuit of them becomes less important."

Good thinking. But we'll never learn of lead, as Liberals or as anything else, with the kind of nervous, negative, cramped and ungenerous outlook on th world and on our own people that comes through in the pages of the Green Paper.

Nine years ago, in the time of the Pearson government when Jean Marchand was minister of manpower and immigration, a White Paper was produced on which the 1967 Immigration Act was based. The White Paper concluded that "Canada will need as many well-qualified immigrants as it is likely to be able to attract during the foreseeable future."

The legislation from which that positive and optimistic conclusion flowed is the one that Immigration Minister Robert Andras apparently thinks is causing too much trouble and is likely to cause more. Perhaps economic circumstances at the moment require some restriction of immigration and a tighter control on occupational requirements. But not on the basis of race or color, as the Green Paper implies.

Con't on Page 2

Pesticides Harmful

Coimbatore, Feb. 15 (UNI). Indiscriminate use of plant protection chemicals can disturb the agro-ecological system in the country, according to Dr. Swaminathan, Director General of the Indian Council-Agricultural Research.

At a Cotton Growers Field Day Function here January 29. Dr. Swaminathan said that there were ways which could be adopted to avoid the use of such chemicals, which had long-term illeffects.

Indo-Soviet Oil Collaboration

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (UNI): During the 20th year of Indo-Soviet Economic cooperation, beginning February 1, the 2 countries will pay special attention to collaboration in oil and coal industries.

According to a spokesman of the Department of Economic Affairs of the Soviet Embassy here, the most important project in the field of coal would be development of Singrauli coal field in Madhya Pradesh.

The protocol signed envisages the construction of nine new open casts in Singrauli for a total annual output of 72 million tonnes.

V. A. Kuznetsov, Counsel for economic affairs, said January 31 he protocol also envisagederection of a central workshop with an annual capacity of 21,000 tonnes of equipment at Singrauli.

The Raniganj colliery in Westbengal would be developed to produce 2.8 million tonnes of coal a year.

Private Sector to be Helped

Poona, Feb. 13 (UNI): Defence Production Minister Ram niwas Mirdha January 30 assured the private industry all assistance to manufacture defence equipment to make the country self-reliant in this sphere.

Inaugurating an exhibition-cum-seminar on the role of industry in the indigenous development of defence stores, Mrs. Mirdha said the government had been giving liberal credit, technical know-how and priorities in acquiring raw materials and power connections.

Launches check smuggling

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): Thirty nine launches seized by Indian Customs authorities during crackdown on top smugglers last September are being pressed into service against smuggling activities. Ten high-speed patrol boats have also been recieved from Norway and 20 more are due to come by March-end. These will be fitted with radar, light machine-guns and echosounding equipment.

White Man's Green Paper

Cont'd from Page 1

And not on the basis of a longterm effort to keep Canada walled off as a vast and empty island in a teeming world.

Mad and immoral

That is a mad policy as well as an immoral one.

As I see it, the immigration history of our last nine years is as follows. We decided to open our doors wider and eliminate all traces of color barrier. It worked well. A lot of new people came (although not nearly so many as in 1913). The authors of the Green Paper have now looked at the situation and are astonished that the new immigrants haven't caused more trouble. Therefore, they suggest, we had better get back to a restrictive policy fast, before the riots start.

And that is nonsense. It is unworthy of the Canadian people. (The Ottawa Citizen)

Curse of Idols

Bangalore, Feb. 13 (UNI): Four 800-year old idols of Indian dieties stolesn 5 years ago from a temple in Mysore district, have surfaced again here after having brought distress and disaster to all who kept them during these years.

The police quoted a 45-year old teacher, who has been arrested, as saying that he had lost his job, ancestral property and house after he stole the idles. Later, he sold them to a businessman for 10,400 U. S. Dollars. The businessman died soon and his son met with an accident. Fearing more bad luck the son left the idols with a relative, who within the next one month suffered a huge loss in business. He asked the businessman's son to remove the idols and business. He asked the businessman's son to remove the idols and as the latter was taking them back on a motorcycle, he met with another accident which brought the police to the scene.

Smugglers Active Again

Madras, Feb. 13(UNI): Smuggling in India is rearing its head again after a period of lull following crackdown on top smugglers and the Government has declared that it "will hit them hard."

Without giving details of the anti-smuggling measures, special secretary to the Union Home Ministry, K. F. Rustomji said the new line of action was based on making smuggling unprofitable.

Mr. Rustomji, who heads a high power official committee on anti-smuggling, feels that it should be possible to prevent smuggling on a large scale provided "we keep on reviewing the tactics and adjust our measures to meet changes in the situation. He puts emphasis on inter-agency cooperation.

Meanwhile it has been officially reported that the central government has taken administrative steps to control and intercept illegal traffic in goods. These include establishment of coast guard mobile parties on the West and Tamil Nadu coasts and setting up of zonal units of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.

4 speed-boats were added recently to the anti-smuggling fleet on the west coast. This raises the fleet strenth to six.

Road checking parties have also been set up on feeder roads from the coast. Over 1,300 extra employees have been sanctioned for field work.

A new collectorate has been created for intensifying measures along the Indo-nepal boarder. The directorate of Revenue Intelligence also maintains liaison with similar organisations in some foreign countries directly as well as through Interpole.

Eighty Per Cent Maintenance Imports

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (UNI): India's maintenance imports this year will be about 80 per cent of the total imports, according to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

The study says that the maintenance imports will be of Rs. 1,829 crores (about 2430 million U.S. Dollars) against the total imports of Rs. 2300 crores (about 3070 million U.S. Dollars) both at the 1970-71 prices.

Tamils to Launch Development Program

Colombo, Feb. 13 (UNI): The Tamil United Front (TUF), which represents the bulk of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority, has decided to develop the predominantly Tamil areas in the North and East independently of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Government. The front has set up an Economic Planning Council for this purpose.

According to TUF Joint Treasurer K. Kumaraguru, first of all the council will launch labour intensive small scale industries and farm projects to help the large number of educated unemployed Tamil-youths get employment.

Mr. Kumaraguru, who is also a co-auchor of the plan to develop Tamil areas, says that model farms will be set up in each of the 20 constituencies where Tamilians predominate. These will be followed up with small scale units making use of locally available raw material.

W. Bengal Ministers Resign

Calcutta, Feb. 13 (UNI): Two West Bengal Ministers, Santosh Roy and Sunirl Chattoraj, found guilty of corruption and nepotism by a government appointed commission, submitted their resignation recently.

Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray, after a midnight cabinet meeting announced that their resignations had been accepted.

The Commission exoneration state Health Minister Ajit panja, Forest Minister Sitaram Mahato and Health Minister Gobinda Chandra Sarkar.

Headed by India's former Chief justice K.N. Wanchoo the Commission early this week submitted its report to Mr. Ray who discussed it with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Congress president D.K. Borooah.

Chinese Hail Friendship

Calcutta, Feb. 13 (UNI): A Chinese sports delegation arrived here and its head declared that "the Chinese people have always very friendly sentiments for the Indian people".

China's Sports and Cultural Vice Minister Chao-Cheng-Chung said the Chinese had come to promote development of unity and friendship among the people and sports lovers of India and those of China.

Mr. Chung leads the 48-strong Chinese team to the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships being organized here by India. He arrived with 19 members of the second and last batch of the Chinese contingent for the championships. The first batch comprising 28 members had arrived here a few days ago.

Indo-Pak Cotton Pact Signed

Bombay, Feb. 15 (UNI): India will import 200,000 bales of raw cotton, valued at Rs. 250 million (about 33 million US Dollars), from Pakistan in 6 months, beginning from March. An agreement to this effect was signed between the Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan and the Cotton Corporation of India here January 31 night.

This constitutes the 1st major trade contract signed between the 2 countries since they snapped bilateral trade in 1965.

Pakistani and Indian sides were led by Nusrat Hasan and N. S. Kulkarni, respectively.

M. M. Chaudhury, Punjab Governor presented a shawl and Rs 51,000 to Kumari Shanta, grand-daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai at a special function to honour the family of the great martyr of Punjab. The amount was turned over to the Punjab Government by Shanta for a suitable memorial to the Punjab patriot.

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Fresh Stir in Bihar

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): Bihar Chief Minister Abdul Ghafoor said that he would not hesitate to arrest Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan if a fresh movement was launched in the state.

He told a press conference that the government had decided to suppress JP' movement with full force and to take "drastic" action against him. Mr. Ghafoor said he had given Mr. Narayan the greatest latitude but as Chief Minister of the state, he had the interests of the people to protect. Asked whether Mr. Narayan's arrest would not create more problems, Mr. Ghafoor said there would be "absolutely no difficulty. People know in what direction Mr. Narayan is moving. The assassination of former Railway Minister L.N. Mishra earlier this month "is the culmination) of the violence unleashed in the state by the peaceful followers of Mr. narayan," he alleged.

But Mr. Ghafoor's stand has caused consternation among the non pro-CPI congressmen. A senior congressman, Krishna Kant, MP, termed it as the "most unwise and senile act which will damage congress the most."

Indo-U.S. Cultural Contacts to Increase

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): India and the United States have reached an agreement on a number of programmes in the fields of education and culture to give a boost to mutual cooperation in these areas. They have also decided that the two governments would soon enact legislation to curb illicit trade in antiquities.

The decisions were taken at the end of the three-day meeting of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture.

The sub-commission is one of the three such commissions set up under the Indo-U.S. joint economic commission during the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger's visit to India last year.

A joint communique said the discussions held in a "warm and cordial" atmosphere were marked by a "friendly and constructive spirit."

Ahmed Inagurates Conferences

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): India's President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed recently inaugurated two international conferences in the capital.

He declared open the Third World Consultation of Wood-based Panels here with a plea for evolution of a "technology for manufacture of cheap wood panel products in developing countries.

Over 500 delegates from 60 countries and observers from international organisations are attending the 11-day consultation, sponsored jointly by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and the Government of India.

Experts taking part in the consultation will discuss questions of supply and demand of wood raw material, progress in wood panel technology and the economics of investment and manufacture, besides conservation of natural resources.

Central Rule in Gujarat

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): India's Home Minister, K. Brahamanada Reddy announced here that President's rule in Gujarat would be extended.

Presiding over the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Gujarat, Mr. Reddy said that in view of the "unprecedented" drought in the state, it would not be possible to hold the elections now to the legislative assembly.

Mr. Reddy said that the government would keep the law and order situation, drought conditions and other relevant matters under constant review. He, however, assured that elections would be held as early as possible.

The state Assembly was suspended on February 9, 1974 and dissolved on March 15, 1974.

EEC to Relax Curbs

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): The European Economic Community is likely to make some "adjustments" in the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for imports so as to help developing countries like India.

This indication was given here P. Cecchini, leader of the EEC delegation to the seminar on GSP organized by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Commerce.

Mr. Cecchini said the proposals including the "adjustments" for GSP for 1976 would be submitted to the Council of Ministers of the EEC by May. He, however, ruled out any major changes in the scheme as the member countries of EEC were now facing a critical economic situation following the oil crisis.

Sanskrit Necessary for History Study

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): A well-known Soviet Indologist has expressed surprise that the students of Indian history in India are not made to study Sanskrit as a compulsory subject.

Addressing a news conference here, G. M. Bongard Levin said that he himself as a student of Indian history could say that it was impossible to know about ancient India without knowing Sanskrit.

He said that it was a matter of regret that he found some students of Indian history in this country studying the English versins of Mahabharata and Gita, the Hindu holy books.

Mr. Levin, of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an author of a number of works on ancient history of India, is currently on a research trip to India. This is his fifth visit.

Angry Indira Dismisses Criticism

New Delhi Feb. 14: Indira Gandhi angrily dismisses foreign and domestic criticism that the nation is floundering. She says India will out-distance China. The United States arms sale to Pakistan once again would make Indian-U.S relations difficult, she said. "These arms have always been used against India, once but several times. Our young people have died. There has been unprovoked aggression on us. Mrs. Gandhi showed blunt annoyance at criticism that India, a nation of 600 million people had abandoned the hope of the 1950s and had turned cynical.

"I don't think any of these critics have really appreciated at any time, what India has done," she said. "And if you say India has lost her way, will you tell me one country which has not? If you only read your own magazines and newspapers and what the people are saying in the United Kingdom or France or any other country - perhaps not China, but then you don't have that kind of debate or society."

The Prime Minister said that condition in India had "spectacularly improved" and that "discontent sometimes grows because of the progress, because you see the change and therefore you are impatient for more change."

Industrial production has trebled and agricultural production has doubled during the past two decades, she pointed out.

Discussing family planning, she said, "It is an intensely personal question. You can only persuade people. You cannot coerce them in our system. We have found that where there is greater industrialization or more women working or where there are more educated women, there the family planning is more successful."

When asked whether she was annoyed when people compared India unfavorably with China, she said, "Why should I be? You must wait for some time and you will see what they say later on. We have infinite patience and India is going to come out on top, let me tell you that. We have chosen a far more difficult path and a longer path, but it is a super path."

On Indo-Russian relations Mrs. Gandhi said, "Haven't they stood by us whenever we have needed any help? When we wanted to first industrialize, they were the first people to help us with heavy industry. Whenever there was any war, we have not asked for their military help, but they stood by us."

Kashmir Agreement is Final:Sheik

New Delhi, Feb.13: Sheik Mohammed Abdullah, the dominant figure in the 27-year Kashmir dispute, said yesterday that the merger of Kashmir was "final and irrevocable."

Sheik Abdullah's comment was his first public statement that the Kashmir issue had been settled. The stubborn and emotional dispute has been the focus of violent tensions on the subcontinent, including war in 1948 between India and Pakistan.

Although Pakistan has already protested against any "unilateral" accord between Sheik Abdullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the private agreement effectively brought the conflict to an uneasy settlement. Sheik Abdullah, the ailing 69-year-old Moslem leader who has been called the "Lion of Kashmir," is to take over as chief minister of the state, with Kashmir to retain its "special Status" or a modicum of independence from the central Government.

What spurred the agreement over Kashmir which seemed an intractable international dispute for years was a blend of historical and pragmatic factors. Perhaps the single most crucial element was the mere attrition of years and the realization by Sheik Abdullah that his struggle for self-determination now seemed unrealistic.

Moreover, the war in Bangladesh the breakup of Pakistan, the steps by India to cement its power in Kashmir and the aging of Sheik Abdullah has made the accession of Kashmir to India virtually certain.

Pakistan itself, although displeased about the current settlement, seems resigned to it. Sheik Abdullah, at a news conference yesterday in Madras, said that "everything has now been settled except for some minor formalities."

He said that he was likely to be sworn in as chief minister on Feb. 24.

(New York Times)

Saudi Arabia aware of India's oil needs

Bombay, Feb. 16 (UNI): Saud Arabia's Petroleum Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Yamani said here that his country felt that it was its responsibility to remove the inconveniences caused to India by the oil price hike.

Replying to a reception held in his honour by the Indo-Arab Society, he said, "We are aware the increase in oil prices has put a strain on you. We feel it is our responsibility to remove any inconvenience to you."

Stressing the need for closer ties between India and Saudi Arabia, Mr. Yamani said both the countries were sailing in the same boat "surrounded by sharks". He said that with goodwill prevailing on both sides, there would be no difficulty in removing differences, if any, and to work in close co-operation.

Asian Body on Communication

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): The Secretary-General of the international Telecommunication Union (ITU Mohamed Mili said here February 6 that moves were afoot to establish an Asian telecommunity — a forum which would help Asian countries to plan, develop and advance their telecommunication systems and encourage them to coordinate their activities with each other under the aegis of ITU.

He told a news conference that similar organisation had already been formed in Europe and Latin America. It was high time that one was set up in Asia also.

Indian is YMCA Chief

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): A well known Indian industrialist, K.M. Philip has been unanimously elected President of the World Young Men Christian Association. The announcement was made by the world headquarters of the YMCA in Geneva.

Mr. Philip, currently president of the National Council of YMCAs of India, is the first Asian to be elected president in the World Alliance of YMCA's 125-year history with 10,000 branches in 83 countries and more than 20 million members and registered participants.

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AMBER LIGHT

The Green Paper on immigration and population appears to signal the amber that precedes the amber light that precedes the red light. This is unfortunate, if not unforseen.

In terms of timing this is the worst time to think in terms of a long term policy on population and immigration. Being in the deep trough of an economic recession, the economic, political and social climate is totally unfavourable for a national and rational discussion of such a long term policy. Regarding the contents of the Green Paper, it should be said that the civil servants in charge have done a good job given their decision to curtail immigration whether Canadians at large what it or not. The policy alternatives are prepared and presented in such a way that no matter what option is chosen, immigration will be restricted. One is giv en the feeling that only the four options presented are the feasible ones!

The other point that needs mention is the racist undertones in the Paper. The coloured immigrants are made to feel that they are undesirable elements in Canadian society and because of them the social fabric is going to be torn to pieces. The Canadians who read the Paper (fortunately very few) will also get the same feeling.

On top of all these the officials are encouraging the Canadian public to speak out their prejudices in the hope that this will have a snowballing effect and will, therefore, help to curb immigration from Afro-Asian countries. What is likely to happen is the voice of racists supporting a "white Canada" policy will be recognized, respected and probably implimented as the policy Canadians want.

However, all may not be lost if enough effort is made through the political process. The number of Canadians who will speak out on this issue will be very few. Since a large number of those who speak out will be racists, it will be necessary to counter the racist voice by people of Afro-Asian origins. They should marshall all possible support for a non-discriminatory immigration policy - a policy that does not recognize the skin pigment of a potential Canadian as the principal criterion. An organized, orderly and united effort on the part of the people of Asian and African origins is urgently required.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Green Paper

An Ad Hoc Committee of the readers of the Canadian india Times has been formed to consider the recently released Green Paper on Immigration. The committee initially will carefully study the green paper and make its own unemotional assessment of the recommendations set out in the paper. having done this the Committee will preare a brief and present it to the Minister for Immigration Mr. Andras and also to as many Members of Parliament as possible. We will publish this brief in this newspaper as soon as possible.

We urge all persons either singly or in groups or under the auspicses of their Associations to do the same. There is a certain amount of urgency in this matter. The Minister has invited a dialougue on the Green paper, and if we as Canadians of indian origin want to say something now is the time.

If you need any assistance in preapring your brief we shall only be too happy to help.

New Speaker for Andhra

Hyderabad, Feb. 13 UNI Congress candidate R. Dasratharama Reddy was unanimously elected speaker of the Andhra Pradesh assembly.

A senior lawyer, Mr. Reddy is a former member of Parliament. The speker's post had become vacant after P. Ranga Reddy joined the ministry.

Letters

Ontario and Foreign Doctors

All Canadians want to ensure that they get full value of their tax dollar for health care and if barring the entry of foreign-born doctors will reduce the increasing costs, so be it.

Ontario was the leader in obtaining these restrictions from Ottawa. Yet, reading between lines, the impression is created that the restrictions are intended to apply to doctors from developing countries rather than other areas of the world. I do no think Canadians will subscribe to such a view in this age. It would be interesting to know how many of us can see our doctors over the weekend or have them visit us at home.

Calcutta Subway Ready

Calcutta, Feb. 13. (UNI): The 130-metre long howrah Subway, the longest in the country, ready for pedestrian traffic. The indegenously designed subway with a total floor area of 3,600 square metres has been constructed by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores (about .33 crore U.S. Dollars) including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.8 lakhs. (about .5 lakh U.S. Dollars).

The argument that developing countries need such professionals is not for us to decide. I understand Indonesia and India have a surplus of doctors. Anyway, let these countries do something to close the gates if they so wish.

Canada's immigration policy should be governed on the basis of equality and fairness to all in the light of our needs. By all means, let us provide opportunities for Canadians to become doctors but not be dictated by entrenched vested interests or any ethnic considerations.

O.P.Sachdeva
Beamsville, Ont.

Indian Airlines Defended

On my return from a four week trip to India, I had the misfortune of reading the letter written by R.Luiz of Ottawa under the title "Lousy Service by Indian Airlines." I was shocked to read the contents. I challenge Mr.Luiz to substantiate with dates and flight numbers so one can varify and bring the people concerned to task.

The Bombay airport is full of life when Air India flight is going. Passengers and their relatives are all over. The statement by Mr.Luiz saying it took three painful hours for customs check, security check and passport check, make me sick.

On January 25 I reported for my flight at 11:45 p.m. to New York by Air India. The flight was fully booked. More than 300 passengers were processed through luggage checking counter, passport and security check within 1½ hours.

During my stay in India, I had the privilege of flying with Indian Airlines to Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Belgaum, Panjim and Delhi. All the trips originated from Bombay and back. At no time I saw any stampede, the people working behind the counters were polite, the seats were always allocated and I never had to shout or lose sanity.

I feel sorry for Mr.Luiz for writing a letter accusing one of the best airlines in the world.

Bipin Oza
Kamloops, B.C.

Very glad to hear that Indian Airlines are improving so fast. In the past most of the comments our newspaper has received and the staff of the paper has experienced agrees very well with Mr.Luiz's letter.

Editor.

India's First Lady

By GEORGE MATHEW

India's First Lady, Mrs. Abida Ahmed, is orthodox by nature but modern in outlook. She rejects the extremes in the women's liberation movement as in the West. The emancipation of Indian women can be achieved by raising their standard and basic education, she contends.

The United Nations has dedicated the 12 months of 1975 for the cause of world's women in pursuance of its declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against women. March 8 will be observed as the "International Women's Day" throughout the world.

"Such occasions provide the opportunity to focus attention over a particular cause. The full involvement of women in the country's developmental endeavour can be realised only if our women are properly educated," Mrs. Ahmed said in an interview.

Mrs. Ahmed has been in the forefront in social and humanitarian work. She has not severed her relations with the numerous social organisations she was associated with before she became the First Lady. In fact she founded yet another called thre "Mahila Imdad Committee" - mahila in Hindi means women and imdad means help) in November last to help the poor and to provide aid to the flood and drought affected people. She had visited the flood and drought effectd areas and distributed doles herself. "I don't want to lose contact with the people. I sometimes even cut protocals," she says with a becaming smile.

The youngest First lady (she is the wife of the fifth Indian President) is amiable and soft-spoken. She converses with ease and is without any air. The 24 hours of the day seems too short to accommodate all her activities. But her boundless energy makes her presence felt in the vast estate of nearly 10,000 people over which she presides.

Mrs. Ahmed moved into the 340-room Rashtrapathi Bhavan, once occupied by British Viceroys before India became independent in August 1974. She brought grace, charm and a touch of sophistication to the Rashtrapathi Bhavan, the largest and the most awe-inspiring building of its kind in India. Situated on a 330-acre estate, the building itself covers an area of five acres. It is 630 feet wide and 530 feet deep from east to west. Its deep and cool corridors extend to one and a half mile.

Before moving in she did not have the faintest idea how the living rooms in the northern wing of the Rashtrapathi Bhavan were like. Her husband was a cabinet minister in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government and she had to manage only a comparatively small house hold. With her taste in interior decoration, the family wing has undergone a complete change, her paintings and sculpturs arranged in an exqisite pattern.

Mrs. Abida Ahmed

The First Lady is a gracious host. With the endless stream of visitors and state guests she had to maintain a tight schedule every day. Her recent guest was Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Zambian President and his wife. Dr. Kaunda received the Nehru Award for International Understanding on January 25.

At state banquets Mrs. Ahmed looks to every detail of the arrangements and prepares the menu herself. She assumes that responsibility and wants to be active in the official life of the state. What about the daily menu for her husband! Yes, of course. "Her husband likes good food." But he is not fussy," she quips.

Mrs. Ahmed has a great love for arts. Paintings and sculptures are her hobby. She has a yen for music and is interested in cultural and literary activities. A collection of about 150 canvasses, painted by her daughter and herself, adores the walls of Rashtrapathi Bhavan. Some time ago her friends held an exhibition of her sculptures in bamboo. Plans were afoot for an exhibition of her paintings. But where is the time to organise it!

Politics and arts have peacefully co-existed in their family life. her husband is an ardent politician. She has varied interests in art and paintings. Whjat about their common interests? "We both love music," she said and added her husband has always encouraged her to pursue her interests. He taught her tennis. Mr. Ahmed was a good sportsman at Cambridge.

Mrs. Ahmed, 13 years younger to her husband, was brn in 1923. Her father, Sultan Hyder 'Josh' came from the well-known Zamindar family of Uttar-Pradesh. After comleting her high School eduction at Aligarh Muslim University Girls School, she graduated in Arts from the Muslim Gtrils College, Aligarh. During her college days she made a mark in extra-curricular activitives. She married Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed soon after graduation in 1945. Theirs was an arranged marriage.

Mrs. Ahmed is the mother of three children - two sons and one daughter. her eldest son, Dr. Pervez Ali Ahmed, is specialising in Cardiology in the United States. Her daughter, Semia, is married to Dr. Aftab Ahmed Khan. Her second son Badar Durrez, is studying Economics in Delhi. The Ahmeds are extremely fond of pets and they have two Alsatians and two cocker spaniels.

This document co
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Minister of M
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HIGHLIGHTS
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The Green Paper: Highlights

As distributed by the Department of Manpower & Immigration

This document contains selected highlights from the Green Paper on Immigration and Population, tabled in the House of Commons on February 3, 1975, by the Honourable Robert K. Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Those wishing to undertake a more complete study of the Green Paper may purchase the four booklets in the series — either as a set or individually — from Information Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9, or from Information Canada bookshops in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, or through private booksellers.

(1) **Immigration Policy Perspectives (Volume I)**
Price: $1.50

(2) **Immigration and Population Statistics**
Price: $4.75

(3) **Immigration and Population Statistics**
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First report of the longitudinal survey on the economic and social adaptation of immigrants
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HIGHLIGHTS

IMMIGRATION POLICY: PERSPECTIVES (volume I)

Preface

The aim of the Green Paper is to furnish Canadians with a foundation for constructive discussion of the role immigration policy should play in creating the sort of society they wish for themselves and their children...to help Canadians to think together about the many positive purposes immigration policy is designed to serve, and to explore the complex problems that need to be resolved in establishing policies that will best support these purposes.

The Green paper does not make firm recommendations or propose solutions. It explores problems and discusses choices which Canadians may wish to consider in relation to Canada's population future, and immigration's contribution to that future.

Population and Immigration

There is virtually no national issue of concern to Canadians today that is not bound up in one way or another with the course followed by the development of our population. The complex dynamics of population change are interwoven with the organization of the economy, the quality of life in our cities, and the provision of public services. They exert a pervasive influence on the political and cultural evolution of our society as a whole. They affect decisions about how we should plan the use of our land and resources, protect our environment, and overcome disparities — whatever their nature and source — in the opportunities available to individuals or sectors of the Cabnadian community.

Canada does not face a "population problem" in one customary sense of the expression...however, in another sense, Canada — like any country — has a "demographic problem."

It takes the form of urban congestion, regional imbalances, and trends that entail the de-population of some areas an undesirable rate of growth in others.

Growth

Like most advanced nations, Canada is in the process of completing what is referred to as the "demographic transition" — the historic change a population undergoes from a situation of high birth rates, high and erratic death rates and short lifetimes, towards a state of affairs where low birth rates, low death rates and long lifetimes are the rule. As and when a population stabilizes on the basis of a balance between births and deaths, its further growth will be generated by net migration — that is, the number of people from abroad who establish themselves in the country minus those who leave permanently. Canada's population stabilizes on the basis of a balance between births and deaths, its further growth will be generated by net migration — that is, the number of people from abroad who establish themselves in the country minus those who leave permanently. Canada's population is approaching this point of balance.

Through much of Canada's history, the arguments supporting rapid population expansion seemed compelling, and coloured national attitudes towards immigration. Forcible as they were in the past, and although they still have support from many, the validity of these arguments in contemporary circumstances is now being questioned. To many Canadians living in a modern industrialized and increasingly urbanized society, the benefits of high rates of population growth appear dubious on several grounds.

Canada, like most advanced nations, counts the costs of more people in terms of congested metropolitan areas, housing shortages, pressures on arable land, damage to the environment — in short, the familiar catalogue of problems with which most prosperous and sophisticated societies are currently endeavouring to overcome.

The advocates of substantial population expansion have frequently cited the view that the competitiveness of Canadian industry would derive significant benefit from the larger domestic market it would afford. Results of a recent study commissioned by the Department of Manpower and Immigration indicate Canadian industry should continue to look principally to an expanding international market rather than to future increases in the size of the Canadian population.

If Canadians wish immigration policy to function as a mechanism to steer population growth along a chared course, then the immigration program must be adapted so as to permit confident forward planning as to the numbers of immigrants Canada receives.

Distribution and Urbanization

The role played by the movement of people within Canada is important in determining how population will be distributed among the provinces, and has important implications for governmental policies that aim to ensure that each region of Canada develops its economic and social potential to the full.

Canadians are a mobile people. This mobility is expressed in internal migration towards those parts of the country where incomes are high, where the number and variety of job openings are greatest, and where the range of social amenities is most appealing. The destinations of internal migrants and migrants from abroad tend to be the same.

If the rate of urban growth continues, nine out of ten Canadians will live in towns and cities before the end of the century. Montreal, Toronto and Vanacouver are the destinations preferred by an increasing number of migrants from all parts of Canada, and it is also in these areas that foreign migrants are particularly concentrated. A more dispersed pattern of immigrant settlement might help to alleviate some of the difficulties that plague these congested and rapidly expanding areas.

Few means exist at present to steer immigrants against prevailing population currents, and these are limited in their effectiveness. It would be an exercise in futility to attempt to direct people towards destinations where adequate employment opportunities and their accompanying social amenities were lacking. Canadian immigration policy has generally avoided measures to compel immigrants to settle and remain in any particular place, except for good counselling before immigrants arrive and selection criteria that facilitate the admission of immigrants who are qualified and willing to take jobs which badly need filling at the regional level. But however imaginatively he current techniques to induce more broadly distributed settlement are aplied, it must be frankly recognized that the apparent irresistible attraction of major cities for migrants — foreign and domestic — will persist in the years immediately ahead. Accordingly, future immigration policies will need to be formulated with particular attention to their effects on the quality of life Canadian city dwellers seek.

The energies, enthusiasms and skills of immigrants drawn from a widening number of countries have made an immense contribution to many facets of Canada's development. Thanks to its post-war immigration experience, Canada is able to count itself a more mature, lively and outward-looking nation. At the same time, the accelerating pace of change that is so characteristic of contemporary urban society carries with it risks which immigration policy cannot afford to overlook. Intensifying demands for housing, transit facilities, community services and just plain space mean that the calls the migrant makes on the receiving community's hospitality become more onerous, and are seen to be so. There is no getting away from a fairly high degree of social tension, if not outright friction, in modern urban living. Newcomers may too easily become the focus of frustrations and antagonisms that are no less socially disruptive for being often quite out of proportion with the actual size of the immigrant group involved.

The rapid increase during the past few years in the number of sources of significant immigrant movements to this country — with those from certain Asian and Caribbean nations now larger than some traditional European flows — has coincided with the latest and most dynamic phase of post-war urban expansion in Canada. It would be astonishing if there was no concern about the capacity of our society to adjust to a pace of population change that entails novel and distinctive features. What is more surprising is the resilience Canadian society has demonstrated in accommodating so many foreign migrants with so little social stress.

Character

The fact that Canada is a country with two official languages — and all that expresses in terms of history, constitutional development, cultural complexion and political cohesion — is basic to our national life and character. It is so basic that federal policy cannot ignore the effects future immigration may have on the relationship between the English-speaking and French-speaking members of Canada's population.

Analysis of linguistic characteristics indicate that over the past two decades, the French language has been losing ground, while the English language has made gains over both French and third languages. The language choice made by immigrants is now, and likely will remain, a significant element insofar as the preservation of fundamental feature of Canada's population is concerned. For immigration policy makers, the implications of this are clear for national unity and for the maintenance of Canada's role as a bilingual nation. They point to the elaboration of policies that will tend to favour the admission of a higher proportion of people likely to choose integration within the French-speaking community.

The most notable feature of ethnic composition through the last one-hundred years has been the very strong growth of the population group that is of neigher British nor French origin. Immigration has stimulated the increase in the size of other ethnic groups to where they collectively make up 27 per cent of the population. During the century, the proportion of the population of French origin has remained relatively constant — hovering around 30 per cent — while the British component has declined from 60 per cent in 1871 to just under 45 per cent in 1971.

The Working Immigrant

Immigration policy — present and future — must respond to the needs of Canada's labour market. In relating immigration to Canada's labour market requirements, the importance of getting that relationship right is uncontested. In both human and economic terms, there is a world of difference between the immigrant who is gainfully employed in an occupation corresponding to his talent, skills and choice and the immigrant who is unemployed, under-employed or working in a job for which he is not suited.

Internationally, extremely strong forces are combining to give Canada an unprecedented drawing power insofar as immigration is concerned. In many developing countries, the number of people now receiving more advanced education are surpassing the employment prospects those countries can offer them. In the industrialized countries of the world, urban stress, economic uncertainties, social changes and a restive search for a better quality of life are stimulating generally higher population mobility and the propensity to migrate.

In the face of exploding "migration demand," there has been no corresponding expansion in the choices available to those wishing to emigrate. On the contrary, these have shrunk significantly as more restrictive policies are adopted by those nations that have traditionally received migrants.

Future Canadian policy cannot affford to ignore either the reality of, or the problems created by, the strength of Canada's appeal as a country of immigration is unlikely in future to call for deliberate stimulus from Canadian policy itself.

Projections show that during the next decade, the Canadian labour force will continue to grow at a very rapid rate, posing a continuing and substantial challenge to the Canadian economy in terms of the number of new jobs that will have to be created each year. As a result, there are reasons to question the wisdom of the "expansionist" immigration philosophy that has traditionally influenced Canada's outlook.

Considering Canada's heavy investment in its own training and educational establishments — the products of which will be entering the labour force at extremely high rates in the years to come — the argument that an imported expert is "cheaper" than a home-grown one has lost much of its validity as a principle of policy.

From the domestic standpoint, effective manpower policy is demanding — and likely will continue to demand — a high degree of selectivity in the recruitment of immigrants for the labour force. Recent adjustments in the "points system" for selecting immigrants have been designed to enhance their employment prospects. Selection procedures and the refinement of techniques for measuring labour market requirements must be kept under constant review to make sure there is the most effective linkage possible between the operation of Canada's immigration and manpower policies.

National Interest and International Responsibility

An assessment of Canadian immigration policy, and decisions affecting its future course, must spring from a realistic appreciation of national interest, and clear perceptions of the type of country Canadians seek collectively to build for themselves and their children. It is equally obvious that immigration policy must be shaped by the international environment in which it operates.

Volume and Composition of the Immigration Movement

A cardinal principle set out in the Government's White Paper on Immigration in 1966 (and translated in 1967 into the present selection system) was that Canadian immigration policies "must involve no discrimination by reason of race, colour or religion and consequently...must be universally applicable." The present system has rationalized with considerable success methods of assessing the suitability of potential immigrants, but has been less successful in furnishing a reliable, long-term policy framework within which to program the use of Canada's immigration selection apparatus abroad.

Decisions about how much selection processing capacity the immigration program should posses, how it should be distributed geographically (e.i., how many offices, how big they should be and where they should be) and the priorities visa officers should accord to different categories of applications are policy decisions of real significance. Decisions on these points have a direct impact on the volume and compsition of the annual immigration movement.

Dilemmas associated with immigrant managemet in the field will becomeincreasing hard to resolve in future without a fram work that will provide a reliable basis on which to plan the total size of the annual immigration movement, and to deploy selection capacity in source countries in a way that will serve national goals with maximum effectiveness.

Options

What options are open to future immigration policy? Four are selected for discussion as illustrative of the range of possibilities that deserve attention. Each posseses advantages and disadvantages, and they are not "either/or" options. Elements from one approach could, in certain cases, legitimately be combined with elements from another.

Option #1

Retain the present "responsive" system of immigration management abroad — a system that does not fix, in advance, the numbers of visas to be issued over a given time span.

Cont'd on Page 6

Green Paper Highlights

Cont'd from Page 5

If available capacity is allocated simply in response to the sheer volume of visa applications at certain posts, there can be no assurance that selection facilities are equitably distributed geographically, or that the immigration movement will consistently respect national priorities. These are drawbacks to maintaining the status quo.

Option #2

Gear the immigration program even more closely than at present to meet economic and labour market objectives.

This would entail drawing a very clear line between the class of immigrants Canada admits — because the labour market needs them, and those who are accepted for other reasons. This option appears incompatible with retaining an "in-between" category of immigrants — the "nominated relatives" who are selected partly because they meet labour market criteria and partly on the grounds of kindship.

Option #3

Develop and announce explicit targets for the number of visas to be issud annually on a global, regional and possibly post-by-post basis.

This option could enable the immigration program to be deliberately related to national demographic/population growth policies as these are developed. It also would mean a major innovation in Canadain immigration policy — the establishment of quotas on the number of immigrants Canada is prepared to admit each year. On the other hand, the option looks less startling when it is realized that limitations on the volume of immigration are unavoidably built into any program — including Canada's traditionally open-ended one. At the same time, this option would present very difficult problems in deciding on the formula for allocating visa quotas among regions and countries.

Option#4

Establish an annual global ceiling for the total immigration movement specifying the priorities to be observed in the issurance of visas to different categories of immigrants within that ceiling.

This approach would entail a process of planning and preparation in advance of each immigration year. To assist the Government in determining the number of immigrant visas that would be issued over the planning period, it might be appropriate to institute a regular process of consultation through which the views of provincial governments would sought, as well as advice from designated outside agencies and organizations. The second element would be to determine the order in which applications from different classes of potential immigrants would be processed. With the overall ceiling and priorities established, a forecast would then be made of the number of applicants in each priority group from each source country and area of the world. This approach would avoid some of the dilemmas inherent in establishing, in advance, visa quotas on a regional or country-by-country basis (as in Option #3).

Emigration and the Relief of Population Pressures

The larger countries in the developing world cannot realistically view emigration as a way of easing their population problems, and their leaders do not do so.

The opinion occasionally voiced that Canada, a resource and space-rich country, has an obligation to assist in the solution of global population problems through immigration may be admirable as an expression of sympathy. It is not, however, one subscribed to by the governments of those large countries where population problems are most grave, nor will this view stand analysis as a practicable policy objective.

Tir Brain Drain

The flow of professionally and technically qualified people from developing to developed countries — popularly described as the "brain drain" — has been the subject of intensive research and heated discussion. The majority of developing countries are on the record in the United Nations and elsewhere as stating that they regard the outflow of highly-qualified persons as harmful.

While Canada's national interest demands that the immigration progtam emphasize selectivity wherever it is conducted, the Government is keenly aware of the anxieties of developing nations about the loss of trained people.

Refugees

One out of every ten new settlers in Canada since the Second World War has been a refugee, and there is notable public support within Canada for this aspect of immigration policy.

A sensitive aspect of refugee policy concerns who should be regarded as eligible for refugee status. It is essential in each such case to establish firmly whether the life or liberty of the person cncerned is at risk and to draw a clear distinction between the genuine refugee who is threatened with persecution, and the migrant whose motive for seeking entry to Canada springs from economic hardship or general dissatisfaction with conditions in his country of origin.

Federal-Provincial Responsibilities

In the final analysis, the Government of Canada accepts and exercises the ultimate responsibility for deciding who should be admitted to, or rejected from, Canadian territory in accordance with the interests of the country as a whole. But there are very active provincial interests in Canada's immigration policy, involving both the recruitment of immigrants abroad and many aspects of their subsequent settlement and absorption into the community.

Canadian policy stands to benefit in future from intensified federal-provincial co-operation, particularly in the areas of manpower planning — to make it easier for immigration to match regional and local job demands — and in providing services to help immigrants adjust to life in Canada.

Quebec has launched programs to encourage the immigrant to integrate economically and socially within the French-speaking community. Ottawa's response has been to enter into specific co-operative arrangements with Quebec, reflecting not only the unique concerns of a single province, but the vital implications in terms of the national interests.

The value of regular exchanges between Ottawa and the provincial governments should not be limited simply to matters that immediately concern effective immigration management. In future, national policy formation could be enriched through federal-provincial consultation which approached immigration in a wider context of all those Canadian goals to which immigration's contribution is relevant.

The Law

A major aim of the Government in initiating the current review of immigration policy is that it should lead as quickly as possible to a new Immigration Act. The present Immigration Act, passed in 1952, is itself an outgrowth of legislation dating back to the turn of the centruy. It is inevitable that there should be much in the present Act that can only only be called "old fashioned."

Three broad questions demand attention when considering improvements in the statutory basis on which Canadian immigration policy is based.

(1) Updating, streamlining and consolidating the law:

An obvious first task would be to remove anachronisms from the present Immigration Act, including the modification of medical grounds for prohibition to bring them into line with the current state of medical science, and to introduce flexibility into the law so that immigration rules keep pace with advances in knowledge and changing conditions at home and abroad.

Immigration Appeal Board legislation could be combined with a new Immigration Act now that the integrity and independence of the appeal system is an accomplished fact.

It is important that the Immigration Act should be drafted in terms that can be easily understood by the host of people it serves. **(2) The balance between what is contained in the Immigration Act itself and what appropriately should be left for Regulations under the Act to cover:**

There would be much advantage if a new Immigration Act devoted itself chiefly to a clear statement of essential principles of policy — (these are lacking now) — and to creating the statutory basis on which the necessary administrative apparatus is erected. Government regulatory powers would then have to operate within this clearly-defined framework. Besides whatever discretion the Minister of Manpower and Immigration possesses under the law to deal with exceptional cases, it is the Regulations that furnish the indispensable flexibility that the very dynamics of the immigration process demand.

(3) The expression, in law, of basic immigration policy objectives:

Present immigration legislation contains no general statement of positive purpose, adopting instead a "gatekeeper's stance" that emphasizes procedures for keeping people out, but is silent about the reasons for letting them in. It could be a goal in drafting a new Immigration Act to express the broad national objectives that Canadians wish the admission of both immigrants and non-immigrants to serve.

Legislative change could underpin a flexible, fair and efficient national immigration policy, offering solutions to so problems that present legislation does not provide. For example:-

An alternative means of excluding people from Canada when the gravity of the offence does not justify the stigma and consequences of deportation.

Forms of granting "conditional" entry to Canada pending subsequent determination of status might alleviate to some extent the burden of point-of-entry officials having to make "once and for all" decisions;

Since the inquiry process, through which officials determine the legitimacy or otherwise of a person's claim to be allowed to enter or remain in Canada, may result in orders of deportation, it is imperative that procedures at this point be conducted with scrupulous regard for impartiality, objectivity, individual liberties and the rights persons in Canada enjoy under the Bill of Rights.

FROM OUR EDITORIALS

Jan 8 1970

IMMIGRATION AND COLOUR

It is unfortunate, if not unexpected, that a Canadian member of parliament, Steven E. Paproski of Edmonton, has come out openly for the curtailment of the immigration of coloured people to Canada as seen from the news report elsewhere in the paper.

Canada's "abundant resources" even recently referred to by the Prime Minister Mr. Trudeau in his new year message, has so far remained largely unutilized because of the non-availability of human resources. Consequently Canada has had the Hobson's choice of "sleeping with an elephant" as the Prime Minister referred to Canada's relations with the U.S. If we in Canada have the potential to grow as large as the elephant to the south by allowing in more immigrants - coloured or colourless - why should we invite upon ourselves the odium of sleeping with an elephant?

It is an undeniable fact that the future growth and development of Canada depends on the availability of suitable immigrants. But the suitability of an immigrant has, or should have, nothing to do with his skin colour. It should depend on the future contribution he can make to this nation's growth and development. If a coloured immigrant, in contrast to a colourless one, can make this contribution, he should be given as much of a chance as a colourless one. Is there any need to draw the red herring of colour across the track of immigration?

When looked at from this angle it is seen that the coloured immigrants, in the very short period - since 1961 - during which a few thousands have been admitted to Canada, have made a very notable contribution in the economic and social sphere of this country. Occupatio nally one finds that the coloured immigrants are coming to the most needed occupations whether a Ph.D., engineer, or a nurse. In general the skill levels of coloured immigrants are higher than those for whites. Therefore, an average coloured immigrant embodies in himself a greater amount of human capital than an average colourless immigrant. Since very often coloured immigrants bring with them such scarce skills their employment results in the creation of more employment opportunities both directly and indirectly. It is quite likely that Canada would have had a higher rate of unemployment but for the scarce skills brought to Canada by these coloured immigrants.

It may be asked whether Mr. Paproski would prefer a Ph.D. from India who will teach Mr. Paproski's children the higher principles of Mathematics in the University of Alberta or a construction worker from his country of origin, Poland? It may also be added that perhaps without the Indian Ph.D Mr. Paproski's children may not have even got admission to the university for want of facilities whereas the construction worker would have become available from the roll of the few thousand unskilled and unemployed native Canadians.

Mr. Paproski has chosen a completely hollow argument to protest the immigration of a few thousand coloured immigrants, which is nothing but a small drop in the vast ocean of white Canadians. He feels "that the current flow of immigrants has been thrown out of balance to the point where immigrants from those areas (West Indies, Asia, and Middleeast) are a flood and immigrants from Northern Europe a trickle." Let us see what is this balance Mr. Paproski has been worried about. After keeping out coloured immigrants till 1961, a trickle of coloured immigrants was allowed in during the sixties. For the first time in the last decade, the percentage of coloured immigrants in one year consisted of 23 percent in 1969, as against 77 per cent white. Does white population in the world consist of 77 per cent? Thus if his worry is the maintenance of a "balance" the percentages should have been reversed.

In addition to the economic growth oriented approach to immigration, immigration of coloured people in larger numbers adds to the prestige and popularity of Canada as a generous and broad-minded nation free from race prejudice. It also promotes better understanding between these developing nations on the one hand and Canada on the other. Thus the immigration of coloured people has an educational value as well. In the long run it is such an understanding that is essential for the peaceful coexistence and simultaneous development of the various nations of the world.

TOO MANY INDIANS?

August 5 1971

About 50,000 people of Indian origin are living in Canada today. Is this too many, too few or just enough?

As is to be expected, the sight of a few more better-taned faces in their towns has produced some mumblings among a handful of bigoted, prejudiced minds as the 'Concerned' who fired offa letter to the Calgary Herald reproduced in our paper ("Too Many Indians") of July 1, 1971. The letters to the editor appearing in the current issue of the paper have contradicted effectively the arguments put forth in that letter.

There is absolutely no parallel between what happened in U.K. and what is happening in Canada. In U.K. the less-educated people who immigrated to that country found it difficult to adjust and adapt to their new social environment. This created a certain amount of understandable tension in that society.

In Canada, on the other hand, the Indian immigrants who have come are well educated and they have no problem of adjusting their lives to the new conditions they face. They have formed no ethnic islands of their own. They add more colour and diversity to the Canadian cultural mosaic and many of them occupy crucial positions in Canadian economy and society.

There are many other statements in the letter that are completely false and funny. Nevertheless the audacity of the writer to make such statements reveal the need for educating such people on the real nature and advantages of the immigration of the people of Indian origin to Canada.

Even Australia which once used to follow a "white Australia" policy has started taking skilled immigrants from India of whom over 3,000 were allowed to immigrate to that country in 1970. During the same period the U.S. took over 10,000 immigrants from India.

Letters such as of the "Concerned" should remind the people of Indian origin in Canada that they are being watched by many here. A slight mistake on their part will be blown out of all proportion by some to argue that the people of Indian origin do not make good citizens of Canada. This is nothing new in the history of immigration to North America. The Irish, the Italians, the Poles all have suffered the same

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FROM OUR EDITORIALS

Too Many Indians

Cont'd from Page 6

once. However, this imposes a great sense of responsibility on Indian immigrants presently settled in Canada.

It is a pity that Canada is not able to hold all the Indian immigrants who came to Canada in the past. For example, if Canada had been able to keep immigrants like Hare Gobind Khorana, the Nobel laureate, Canada's supply of Nobel prize winners would have gone up by 100 per cent. (At the present time former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson is the only Nobel prize winner in Canada.)

What one can say to people like "Concerned" who are trying to crucify the reputation of Indian immigrants in Canada is what Jesus said on the cross: "Father forgive them: for they know not what they do".

March 16 1972

"EDUCATION" NEEDED

A survey conducted in Toronto by York University under the direction of Dr. Anthony Richmond has observed:

"There is nothing in the survey to show that we Canadians are immune from race prejudice. . . . historically, Canada has exhibited as much racism as other nations — in its treatment of the Canadian Indians, in its attitude to the Japanese during World War II and in its efforts to keep black immigrants out until quite recently. . . . As recently as 1955 a Minister of immigration was defending bans on West Indian immigration on the grounds that the climate here was not suitable." At the same time the survey has warned not to use the findings of the study as an excuse for limiting the immigration of people who felt they were being discriminated against.

No one would like to see the relative peace and tranquility in Canadian society being shattered by problems that originate in racial differences. Fortunately, the Canadian immigration authorities have devised policies to ensure that only immigrants with a fairly high level of education will be admitted as permanent residents. These new immigrants are indeed capable of adjusting themselves to Canadian society.

The problem, therefore, is not with the immigrants but with the others. Prejudice and the tendency to create stereotypes being what they are, the Canadian public needs to be "educated" that human beings are human beings the darker pigment of the skin notwithstanding. No effort has been made in this direction by the Canadian Government so far. The York University study recommends to put in a "concerted effort" in this direction. There is no point in pretending that the problem will go away if ignored.

Since immigration is primarily the responsibility of the Federal Government, the initiative to work out the necessary mechanisms to combat race prejudice should come from them. Some provinces have set up human rights commissions to deal with the problem. However, their efforts are mostly inadequate and always uncoordinated on a national scale. There is plenty of room for a Federal presence in this area.

To begin with under the Multiculturalism Policy, the Government could earmark more funds to the visible minority groups to enable them to make their cultural heritage, which is now part of Canadian culture as well, known to all Canadians. This will create an awareness in the minds of Canadians of paler shades that these visible minority groups are enriching Canadian culture and thereby making a significant contribution to the development of Canadian society.

September 21 1972

VIGILANCE NEEDED

Over 50,000 persons born in India have immigrated to Canada during the past quarter century. This is larger than the number of Austrians, Czechs, Danes, Irish, or Swiss who came to Canada as immigrants during the same period.

This 50,000 plus about 10,000 people of Indian origin who were already living in Canada before the Second World War do not add up to a formidable number in the context of the total population of Canada. However, though our numbers are small relatively, we have a big responsibility.

The people of Indian origin here have to make sure that they continue to maintain a respectable image of themselves. Partly our image here is dependent upon how India progresses economically and otherwise. More importantly this image depends upon how we conduct ourselves among the local population. We should never let happen in Canada, knowingly or unknowingly, what happened to the Indian image in the U.K.

The community here should try to discourage private individuals from indulging in deeds that produce a fast buck but at the same time spoil the good name of the Indian community. Such activities will do irreparable harm in the long run. The arrival of a few thousands more people of Indian origin from Uganda will make us more visible in Canadian society. Therefore, it is necessary to remember the need for increased vigilance on the part of the members of the Indian community to check any anti-social elements among us.

In this connection the news that some members of a group known as 'Western Guard' unsuccessfully trying to disrupt a meeting in Toronto of Asians from East Africa needs mention. Very often such acts are performed by misguided and prejudiced individuals who know next to nothing about the culture or qualifications of the people whom they dislike. A deliberate effort has to be made to identify such prejudiced individuals and to educate them early enough on the facts of the situation.

Such efforts need not be collective and organized. Individual efforts are very worthwhile and will prove immensely beneficial in the final analysis.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

April 19 1973

Recently the Liberal Member of Parliament from Toronto's Spadina riding Peter Stollery stated that Canada's immigration policy robes underdeveloped countries of the skilled people Canada has often provided foreign aid money to teach. He suggested that Canada should be taking in the poor people from under-developed countries rather than those who had been lucky enough to get an education.

This is not the first time the argument is heard, nor will it be the last time. Though prima facie the argument may look sound, when its implications are carefully examined it cannot be easily supported.

Considering the second part of the argument first, admitting to Canada the less educated immigrants from developing countries will probably be the best way to assure that immigration from developing nations does not remain a permanent feature in Canada's immigration program. The U.K. experience is still fresh in the minds of many. The less-educated people from developing nations will find it harder to adjust socially, if not economically, and the host society is likely to develop an attitude of open hostility towards all immigrants from developing nations as a result. Perhaps such a reaction, which one does not detect against a European group of unskilled or uneducated immigrants, is rooted in racial bias. Whatever be the causes of such a reaction, the relatively peaceful Canadian society may then experience the convulsions of social tensions. Such developments are hardly conducive to the development of healthy foreign relations between Canada and the developing nations.

There is an element - only an element - of truth in Mr. Stollery's first part of the argument. By and large the immigration of educated people from developing nations to Canada is a matter of over supply of such people in those nations. The current over supply of engineers in India and of nurses in the Philippines may be cited. Therefore, both Canada that receives them and developing nations that send them are benefitted by this process of human migration. Nevertheless in many developing nations there are many occupations in which there are no such surpluses. Medical doctors in most developing nations will be a suitable example. In such occupations some regulation and control regarding immigration may be desirable.

What is needed then is not a wholesale condemnation of the immigration of educated people from developing nations. Nor is it practical to suggest that Canada should take all and sundry. What is needed is an objective study of the state of supply and demand of various skills for each of the developing nations. On this basis it could be determined the availability of the skills Canada needs as immigrants to make this nation a truly great one. Such a policy will maximise the welfare of all concerned, of the people in Canada, of those in the sending countries and of course of the immigrant himself.

KEEP THEM OUT?

March 7 1974

Is Canada overpopulated? The question may appear ridiculous to many, but not to all. There are some who feel that Canada's population is just about the right in size. This view is held by three groups: (a) covert racists, (b) perverted environmentalists and (c) some urbanologists.

The first group is certainly a calculating group. They see that birth rate is falling in Canada. They know very well if they agree with the view that Canada should have a larger population, it could be achieved only through immigration. Since the white European immigrants are becoming scarcer, the covert racists realize that the vast majority of such immigrants may come from non-European sources. Indeed they can hardly tolerate it. At the same time they have no guts to speak their mind. A most cleaver approach, no doubt.

The second group consists of some perverted environmentalists - especially environmental nuts. For them population is pollution. Larger the population greater the pollution. This is not true. If pollution is caused by phosphates or auto exhausts, steps should be taken to reduce these sources of pollution in our industrial society. A life style that can minimize the danger of pollution should be adopted. The environmental nuts by exaggerating their case have lost their credibility.

The third group really have a point when they say that our urban areas are getting congested. The solution to this problem lies in discouraging the growth of big cities and encouraging the growth of smaller towns and cities using a program of incentives and disincentives by all levels of governments. The maldistribution of the population is not the same thing as overpopulation.

The year 1974 is declared as the population year by the United Nations. In this connection a three-man commission is investigating the question of what Canadian population policy should be. The commissions executive director, Rafael Salas, when asked if countries like Canada with great expanses of nearly-empty land, aroused ciriticism in over-populated lands, replied "Don't worry, you've got Mongolia to compete with".

The message seems to be clear. The commission has, as is the case with many government commissions, made up its mind. Canada is overpopulated! In other words, keep the coloured out!

Hooker Award Shared

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): The third Hooker Award for 1973, was jointly presented to V.S. Mathur and Dr. V.R.P. SINHA, the award for outstanding research in agriculture leading to increased food production, has been instituted by the Academic Council of the Indian Agricultural Research institute out of the legacy left by an American journalist, Richard Hooker and his wife.

Mr. Mathur, a wheat breeder at the institute, is credited with breeding a number of new varieties. Dr. Sinha gets the award for his work in the field of composite fish culture.

Mayor Praises Gandhiji

India Cultural Association of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama celebrated the 26th Republic Day of India on January 25 at the Tuskegee Institute Campus. Celebrations began with the opening of an exhibition of Indian Arts and Handicrafts, and serving of delicious Indian style snacks.

Ladies chanted an invocation in a traditional manner. Mrs. Ashoka Jaul welcomed the gathering. Mrs. Elaine Thomas, curator of Carver museum, introduced the guest speaker of the evening, Honorable Johnny L. Ford, Mayor of the City of Tuskegee. In his speech, Mr. Ford referred to the non-violent movement in India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi that inspired Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to launch the Civil Rights struggle in the the United States. He said, "Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence, is still spiritually alive and perhaps he never would have realized the impact that his concept and philosophy, through the work of Dr. Martin Luther King, would have had on bringing about civil rights and equal opportunities for all people....As we Blacks as people struggled for our independence in this country, so did India struggle as a country to become a free and independent nation... And it is indeed rewarding to see some of india's finest sons and daughters come to Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee community to live and share many of your talents with our people." In the course of his speech, Mr. Mayor declared the week of january 26 through February 1, 1975, as "India Republic Week" and called upon the citizens of Tuskegee to participate in all cultural activities signifying the occasion. Other activities in the program included a slide presentation entitled, "A Trip to India", by Dr. N. Krishnamurthy, Professor of Civil Engineering, Auburn University, and two musical tunes by Mr. Chandramohan played on harmonica. Prem Seth, president of the Association rendered vote of thanks. The celebration ended with the singing of the national anthems of the United States and India, and screening of an indian documentary film.

Battle to save pigeon

Bombay, Feb. 13 (UNI): Hundreds of buses and cars came to a halt January 30 afternoon on Dadabhoy Naoroji Road in the busy Fort area and a large crowd poured out into the street as three fire engines raced to the scene to rescue a pigeon in distress.

On one of those rare but high golmohur trees on this road, a kite with its "manja" (string) intact had got entangled on a high branch. An unwary pigeon, hovering around got caught in the "manja". As the number of onlookers swelled, somebody alerted the Fire Brigade which rushed three engines. A big turn-table ladder was fetched, a fireman climbed up and rescued the helpless bird and the 2-hour drama was over. But the good Samaritan would not leave the pigeon until he had given it first aid and some nourishment.

'Multiculturalism is a permanent government policy'

The National Library of Canada is part of the Multiculturalism Policy.

The Multilingual Biblioservice is the newest library service offered to the members of all ethno-cultural communities of Canada by the National Library as its contribution to the Government of Canada's multiculturalism policy.

OBJECTIVES

The aim of the biblioservice is to select, acquire catalogue and make available, through the Canadian library networks, library materials in languages other than English and French. The books acquired will concentrate on such areas as fiction, biography, travel and on such topics as child-care, cooking, gardening and folk-lore. Children's books will be of primary importance in order to help preserve and encourage the learning of ancestral languages.

PROGRAM

The distribution of books will be handled by provincial or regional deposit centres. The books will be shipped to deposit centres in batches of 50 and the centres in turn will distribute and rotate the collections within the province or region according to local needs.

The service is starting book circulation in early 1975, in ten different languages: Chinese, Dutch, Finnish, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Ukranian. New languages will be added each year as requested.

The biblioservice is most anxious to learn the book needs of ethno-cultural communities. This information will be a vital factor for improvement of service.

To receive information on the biblioservice, or to offer your suggestions about its development, please write enclosing this coupon.

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible
for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé
du Multiculturalisme

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Meditation Practised In Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 12: Transcendental meditation reaches Parliament Hill tonight as members of the Commons and Senate from all parties assemble within the shadow of the Peace Tower to be instructed in the art of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

A letter of invitation to tonight's session has gone out to all members of Parliament, signed by Jacques Guilbault (L.St. Jacques), David MacDonald (PC, Egmont), John Rodriguez (NDP, Nickel Belt), Adrien Lambert (SC,Bellechasse), Progressive Conservative Senator David Walker and Liberal Senator C.W. Carter.

A moving spirit behind the meditation for members movement has been Mr. Guilbault, a professional engineer from Montreal and member of the Commons since 1968. He has been practicing TM for "a couple of years," he said yesterday.

He discussed the high-level meeting tonight with evident reluctance. Once before, in 1973, the Liberal caucus had scheduled just such a meeting to acquaint the MPs with the value of TM, but word of it got out among members of the media and the Tory Opposition who taunted embarrassed Liberals with evocations of members standing on their heads, levitating and behaving in other ways inconsistent with the usual decorum of Parliament. The Liberals, then in a minority Government position, hastily cancelled the planned meeting.

Mr. Guilbault explained his interest in TM. Members of Parliament work in a tension-fraught environment, he said. They all need to find some way to unwind from the pressures of their work. He himself tried several methods of relaxation including Yoga, but none nearly so effective as TM.

"It gives me a means, an easy tool that can be used at all times to reduce tension and produce a profound relaxation," Mr. Guilbault said.

Mr. Rodriguez said he had been practicing TM for two months. He had got into it following the recommendation of a friend "who knows the kind of role that an MP has and the kinds of things an MP is faced with. He knew I got edgy at times.

Mr. Rodriguez arrives at his office on Parliament Hill at 8:45 each morning, settles into his chair, closes his eyes and begins meditating.

During TM the body is kept relaxed and the meditator repeats monotonously a meaningless sound, called a Mantra. Each person is given his own Mantra when he begins instruction in TM, but Mr. Rodriguez would not reveal his. "I can't reveal the sound — we promise never to reveal it."

He finds that the 20 minutes of meditation leave him calm, with his priorities for the day falling into place in his mind.

"In the morning, it tends to sort things out so I can attack the day with calmness and a determination to carry things through."

In the evening, before supper, he again meditates for 20 minutes and it leaves him calm after the day's pressures.

While intoning his Mantra, he tries to keep his mind "a tabula rasa," but lets his thoughts wander without trying to direct them.

His evening session of TM leaves him without the drowsy after-dinner feeling he used to experience, Mr. Rodriguez said.

Globe and Mail

India Times To Be Microfilmed

The National Library of Canada has selected the Canadian India Times as one of the ethnic newspaper files to be microfilmed. This is done as part of the National Library's contribution to the Canadian government's multicultural policy, a program devoted to collecting and preserving Canadian newspapers in languages other than English and French.

From the microfilm kept at the Library positive microfilm copies can be reproduced and made available, at cost, to libraries and other institutions or individuals.

Indo-Tanzanian Pact

New Delhi, (UNI)- The close cooperation between India and Tanzania was concretised by formal agreement to set up a Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation and for cooperation in the cultural and educational fields.

The External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan and Tanzanian Labour Minister C. Mapunda exchanges formal letters to set up the joint commission at the Ministerial level on economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

Malpractices In Scientists Selection Deplored

New Delhi Dr.R.D.Verma, an Indian physicist who has been living in Canada for the last 16 years said here that manipulation of selection committees to choose or eliminate candidates, dishonesty in preparing scientific papers and bureaucratic attitude of scientists in positions of power were preventing young Indian scientists from making spectacular contributions in research.

In an interview Dr.Verma said that after working with two distinguished Nobel laureates for five years in the field of molecular spectroscopy, he was unable to get a job in India on his return after his post-doctoral studies. But he did get a job in Canada and settled down to develop his own laboratory. He worked for three years with Prof.Mulliken and for two years with Prof.Herzberg, both Nobel laureates in physics.

Currently Dr.Verma is Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Dept. of Physics, University of New Brunswick. He is also president of the atomic and molecular division of the Canadian Association of Physicists.

Punjabis Asked To Identify With Adopted Land

Bombay, (UNI): A convention sponsored by the International Punjabi Society here called upon Punjabis settled outside to identify their interests and aspirations with those in their home land.

In a resolution, the Convention wanted Punjabis all over the world to preserve their cultural heritage while contributing to the culture of the states or their countries they had settled down in.

The Maharashtra Assembly Speaker, S.R. Wankhede, who inaugurated the Convention, lauded the Punjabis for their hard work and mobility.

Sluggish Progress In Normalisation

Calcutta, (UNI): The pace of normalization of the Indo-Pakistani relations "is slow and not up to India's expectations," Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs Bepin Pal Das said here.

He told newsmen that the two countries had so far concluded four agreements on the restoration of telecommunications, travel, trade and shipping. The second round of discussions for the resumption of air services and over-flights would be held in Delhi at a date yet to be fixed.

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Sadru Ladak

Noordin Jadavi
494-5364

Saskatchewan's Multiculturalism Program

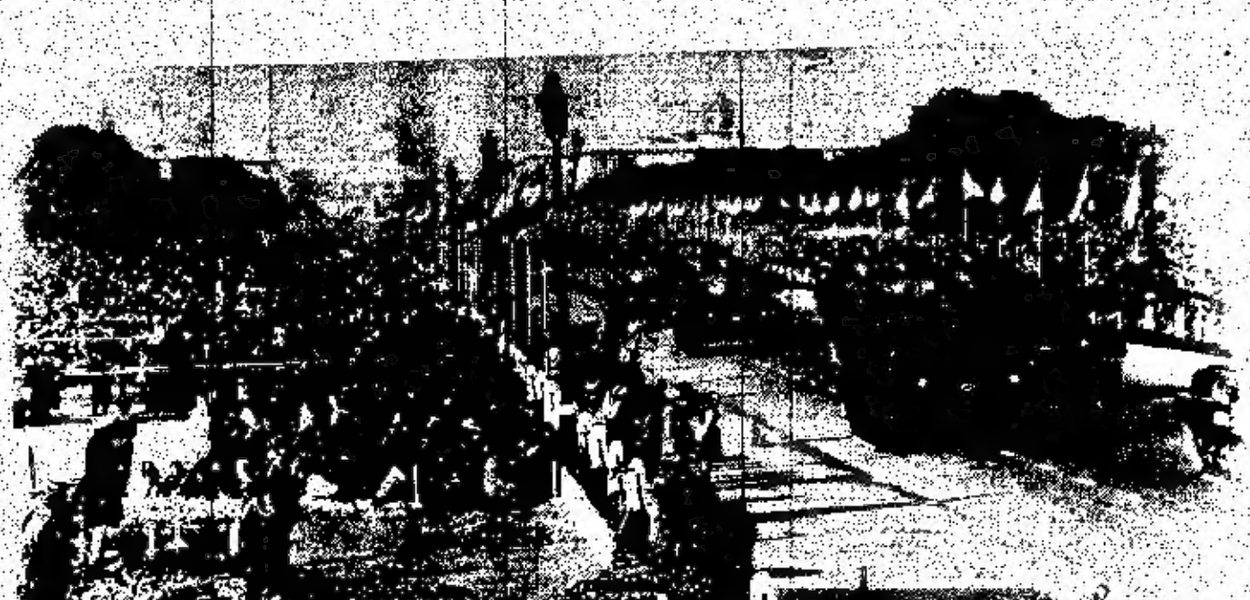
(Canadian Scene)— Although Saskatchewan is not the recipient of any great numbers of immigrants today, the province has received significant waves of immigrants during past decades so that today it is the only province in Canada where the majority of the inhabitants come from non-British, non-French origins. With the creation of the Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Youth in 1972, the Government became involved in the area of multiculturalism, and since then has made significant progress.

The Saskatchewan Multicultural Act is unique in Canada in that no other government has passed official legislation with regard to multiculturalism. The Act provides for the creation of a Saskatchewan Multicultural Advisory Council (appointments will be announced shortly) and for assistance to individuals and groups who wish to learn about their own cultural heritage and the heritages of other groups.

Under the Cultural Activity Grant Program of the Department of Culture and Youth, assistance to a maximum of $2,000 is available to ethno-cultural group for a variety of projects related to multiculturalism. A high priority is placed on language through two language programs, Summer Language Camps and Language Opportunities.

For the past two years, the department has sponsored a provincial multicultural festival. Mosaic '73 was held in Regina under the auspices of the Regina Multicultural Council and Heritage '74 took place in Saskatoon under the auspices of the Saskatoon Folk Art Council.

Enquiries should be directed to Lindy Kasperski, Multicultural Co-ordinator, Department of Culture and Youth, Province of Saskatchewan, 4th Floor, Trading Co. Building, 12th Ave. and Scarth St., Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0M3.



The Indian Republic completed 25 years of age last month when Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed, President took the salute reviewing the parade of Indian Armed Forces on January 26.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT:
SECURITY DEPOSITS

What IS a security deposit?

A security deposit is the money held by the landlord as security for the payment of rent in arrears, or for damages done to the residential premises.
The landlord may collect only one security deposit, of not more than half of one month's rent. And he may collect this deposit only when the tenant first rents the premises.
A landlord may not collect the last month's rent in advance, in addition to the security deposit.

What can't the money be used for?

A tenant who gives notice of termination must pay the last month's rent in full. The tenant may not expect to pay only half of the last month's rent, and demand that the landlord apply the security deposit to the balance owing, unless both the tenant and landlord so agree in writing.

What happens to the deposit when the tenancy is terminated?

When a tenant leaves the premises undamaged and in a reasonable state of cleanliness, there's no problem—the landlord simply returns the full deposit and the accrued interest of 8% per year, within 15 days.

Where a dispute arises, every attempt should be made by both parties to resolve it in an amicable and reasonable manner.

Where an amicable agreement cannot be reached within 15 days, the landlord must turn the security deposit and the interest over to the rentalsman. A form for submission of the landlord's claim may be obtained from the Office of the Rentalsman and must be used in all cases. If the landlord's claim is less than or equal to the security deposit, the rentalsman will then mediate or adjudicate on the disposition of the money held by him in trust.

If the claim of the landlord is larger than the money held by the rentalsman, the landlord may elect to take court proceedings, but he must do so within a two-week period set by the rentalsman. If he fails to take court proceedings within that period the rentalsman will pay the money to the tenant upon an application.

If you have questions regarding the Landlord and Tenant Act, please write to us.
If you have a problem requiring our immediate attention, phone.

Office of the Rentalsman,
525 Seymour Street,
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Sugarbeet In Sunderbanks

Calcutta. (UNI) An agriculture scientist has found West Bengal, particularly the Sundarvans region and the northern parts, suitable for sugarbeet cultivation.

Sugarbeet is a potential sugar crop and could be cultivated for profitable utilisation of land during the winter season.

The scientist, Dr. B.K. Dasgupta of the University College of Agriculture, Calcutta, told UNI that from the cultivation as well as technological point of view sugarbeet was economically more viable than sugarcane.

Iraqi Leader Discusses Threat

Baghdad. (UNI)— The recent veiled U.S. warning against any future Arab oil embargo and the big power naval activities in the Indian Ocean are understood to have figured in the first round of talks between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Iraqi Vice-President, Dr. Saddam Husain.

The two leaders were making a general survey of the situation in West Asia.

Mrs. Gandhi and Dr. Hussain are believed to have agreed that not all world powers were reconciled to the new realities in this region and the situation was fraught with danger.

Indo-Pak Trade Agreement

New Delhi. (UNI): India and Pakistan signed a trade agreement and a memorandum of understanding incorporating inter alia banking arrangements, in Islamabad.

This was in pursuance of the Simla Agreement of July two, 1972, and the Trade Protocol of November 30, 1973, between the two countries.

The agreement comes into force with immediate effect. It will be valid for one year and will be extendable by a further period of two years.

Iraq's Rare Gestures

Baghdad. (UNI): Iraq Government demonstrated its friendship for India through two unique gestures. For the first time in its history Baghdad University departed from its tradition in conferring on the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and honorary degree of Doctor of Laws--an honour usually reserved only for heads of state.

Another unprecendented gesture was made by Chief of Ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, Shibly Al-Aysami in hosting a lunch in honour of Mrs. Gandhi. All Cabinet ministers were present at the lunch.

Link Established

Calcutta. (UNI): Recent archaeological excavations have established a link of civilisation between the "lost world" of stone and copper ages and the eastern Indian State of West Bengal.

A spokesman of the State Directorate of Archaeology told UNI that Bengal's connection with the 3,000 year old copper age civilisation was established for the first time when the Directorate excavated an old site on Pandu Rajar Dhibi in Burdwan district in the mid-sixties.

Chhau Dance Group Performs In Toronto

by Chhandashri Dipti Sarkar

Purulia Chhau is a popular form of masked dance-drama in the districts of Purulia and parts of Bankura and Midnapoore districts, at the western extremity of West Bengal and Midnapoore districts, at the western extremity of West Bengal in Northeastern India. A 'Chhau' dance-troupe from Bengal performed at York University, Burton Auditorium, on January 29th, and at MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building at the University of Toronto, On January 30th. The group consisted of eight dancers, three musicians and their advisor-director, Professor Asutosh Bhattacharyya, President of the Research Institute of Folk Culture Calcutta. The tour was sponsered by the Performing Arts Programme of the ASIA SOCIETY, under a grant from the High Winds Fund.

Compared with the Mayrbhanj Chhau and Saraikhela Chhau of Bihar, Chhau of Purulia seems primitive and earthy. Most certainly it is the descendant of tribal war-dances, performed by Kurmis, aboriginal and semi-aboriginal people, who are the inhabitants. The Kurmis still refer to their dances as Chhau Yuddha, or Chhau war. With the conversion of the local chieftains into Hinduism, they incorporated the stories from Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas into their performance. It was, no doubt, an exciting programme. The plots of the epic stories were conveyed entirely through dance accompanied by two drums and a flute. No dialogue or spoken narrative were used. Every character wore a mask, which was appropriate to his temperament and social status.

The physical movements of Purulia Chhau dancers were characteristically masculine and extremely vigorous. tandava (masculine movements) typified its choreographic structure. Heroes and demons moved slowly and with great dignity to the dancing area. At the entrance, the dancers paused in deep knee bends. Each step they took was accentuated by a tattoo of drums. As soon as the hero took his position on the stage, his opponent arrived and the conflict between the hero and the opponent could only be saved by a battle. The dance was vigorous, exciting and signified strength of their muscle. The dance of Gambhira singh Mura in the dual roles of 'Asura' (demon) and the 'Hunter' was breathtaking. Some of the swift jump-turns and sure movements they took need to be mentioned and Gambhira Singh Mura reflects a special genius for it.

Other than the unique style of dance, perhaps the most striking feature of Purulia Chhau is the masks worn by all of the dancers. The high quality of workmanship of these masks speak well for the village craftsmen who continue to ply their trade in Charida village the only place in Bengal where the masks are still made. The most unusual costumes Chhau Dance Group from India performs The most unusual costumes work in Purulia Chhau was that of Kartikeya, the God of War; and the ten faces of Ravana were, no doubt, spectacular. The costuming was splendid.

"The absence of sophistication and primitive simplicity, those two characteristics strike the audience most...", these were the exact comments of Professor Bhattacharyya, who was the first person to expose this art form, not only to India but also to the outside world.

The group has toured Europe in 1972, and was highly acclaimed by European dance critics. Before coming to Totonto, they have performed in New York's Carnegie Hall. The Chhau dancers of Bengal can only perform under the auspices of the Universities of Museums of History, during their present tour in North America, according to a spokesman of the ASIA SOCIETY.

Kama's chariot was a parrot. Yours can be an Air-India 747.

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Thyagaraja Day Celebrated In Ottawa

Lovers of South Indian Classical music celebrated the 129th anniversary of the great saint composer Tyagaraja on the 1st of February afternoon at Studio A of the Music Department of Carleton University, Ottawa. This was the first time these celebrations were organized in Ottawa.

The initiative for the function was taken by Professor and Mrs. Subramaniam and they were joined byDr. and Mrs. Balasubrahmanyam and Dr. and Mrs. Ramachandran in organizing. Several others volunteered help soon after.

The celebrations began on Saturday afternoon with a welcome speech by Dr. Ramachandran. This was followed by the group singing of SRIGANAPATHINIand a pancharatna song SAADINCHINE, both compositions of TYAGARAJA that are usually sung on this occasion.

Professor V.SUBRAMANIAM of the Political Science Department of Carleton University explained briefly the significance of the day.

While economically powerful countries like Japan had given up their native musical systems in the face of Westen classical music or pop music, Indian classical was not only unaffected by western occupation or economic superiority but in fact went out to enrapture Western audiences. This immense vitality came essentially from great Composers like Tyagaraja. He lived a life of voluntary poverty and dedicated all his energies to glorifying God as Rama through his musical compositions. He spurned worldly possessions and taught and fed his students free. He was immensely proud of the achievements of the Carnatic system of music and sang the glories of music and musicians as no other composer had done in history.

This was followed by renderings of the saint's compositions by Rashmi Venkateswaran, Alamelu Sindaram, Saraswati Vasundhara Ramachandran, Vasanthi Srinivasa, Parvathi Murthy, and Champa Seshadri. Mridangam was played by Vasu Seshadri and the harmonium as sruti by Arvinder Singh.

The Announcements were made by Dr. Ramachandran. A vote of thanks was proposed by Jaya Subramaniam in which she thanked fellow organizers, the Music Department of Carleton University, including professors Gillmor, Cathy Wallace and Banks and Gordon Dohle, the singers and the audience. The singing of Mangalam concluded the function. This was followed by coffee and snacks and a lot of pleasant conversation. The organizers and the listeners and singers all felt happy with the function, organized in this fashion for the first time in Ottawa and look forward to many more such cultural gatherings in the future.

Indo-Polish Cooperation

New Delhi, (UNI): India and Poland has signed a protocol for greater economic cooperation between the two countries.

The protocol was signed by the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, Jan Mitrega and Indian Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies, T.A. Pai at the concluding plenary session of the second meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The protocol sets out the program of further cooperation in the fields of trade exchange, mining industry and machinery, fisheries and agriculture, ship building, electronics, heavy machine building industry and Science and technology.

Indo-Mauritius Cultural Pact

New Delhi, (UNI): An Indian cultural delegation, comprising musicians, dancers and drama artistes, will visit Mauritius and perform there on the occasion of the island's Independence Day on March 12.

This was stated here by the Mauritius High Commissioner, R. Ghurburrun during the signing ceremony of the Indo-Mauritius Cultural Exchange Programme for 1975 and 1976 under the cultural agreement between the two countries.

The Programme contains 18 projects covering cooperation and exchanges in the fields of education, art and culture, sports, radio, television and the press.

Congress Routed

Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, (UNI): Five-party Opposition alliance candidate, Sharad Yadav wrested the prestigious Jabalpur Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament, seat from the ruling Indian National Congress by defeating its nominee, Ravi Mohan by an impressive margin of over 87,000 votes in a triangular contest in the by-election.

"People's candidate" Mr. Yadav was supported by the Bharatiya Lok Dal conglomeration of some of the important rightist opposition parties, Jana Sangh, Socialist Party, Congress (O) and the Communist Party of Indian (Marxist) and the Sarvodaya workers.

The seat had been held by veteran Congress leader Seth Govind Das for more than fifty years and his death caused the by-election.

U.S. Award For Indian

Calcutta, (UNI): Dr. Monindramohan Chakragarty, Professor of Applied Chemistry of Calcutta University, has been presented with the United States Agriculture Department's Certificate of Appreciation for his successful studies regarding commercial use of "somraj", a native Indian plant whose oil could be used for the paint and plastic industries.

SPECIAL DAYS

Maha Sivarathri	- March 11
Holi	- March 26
Good Friday	- March 28
Vaisakhi	- April 14
Ramanavami	-April 20
Mahavira Jayanti	-April 24
Buddha Purnima	- May 25
Onam	- August 20

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Three Levels Of Government Pool Resources To Help Immigrants

By Alyn Edwards
Western Correspondent,
Canadian Scene

Until Vancouver's Social Planning Committee took the initiative, nowhere in Canada had the social resources of the federal, provincial and civic governments been brought together to help newcomes to Canada.

The joint program resulted from a concentration of 20,000 people of East Indian extraction and 5,000 Ugandan refugees, all making their home in the south end of Vancouver. Both groups faced special problems in adjusting to the Canadian way of life.

A storefront resource centre opened at the end of January as a pilot project. The personnel of the centre supplied by the City of Vancouver include a social worker, a nurse and a health aid interpreter.

The federal Government is supplying three staff members from the Department of Manpower and Immigration to expedite attempts to solve the problems of the area's residents at the federal Government level.

The Human Resources Department of the British Columbia government is providng personnel to co-ordinate social services available on the provincial government level. The Vancouver police department is assigning two members to deal with legal problems, and the Immigrant Services Society of British Columbia is providing three workers.

A report prepared by the Social Planning Committee says this about the need for this centre: "Immigrants coming to Canada frequently experience cultural shock while settling into their newly-chosen homeland. Many are unaware of their rights and responsibilities...religion and religious sects within the immigrant groups play their role in the adjustment difficulties encountered by immigrant residents. This population is subject to personal exploitation, particularly in the area of employment. Incidents of racial strife, though minor at this time, are increasing."

"This is an entirely new endeavour with five agencies under one roof," says Wade Stoneman, president of the Immigrant Services Society. "It will give us the power to solve problems for a whole group of people and, at the same time, solve individual problems."

Mr. Stoneman believes the venture will not only help solve acute social problems but will also be an economic success. "When you get three levels of government providing social services in one area, there is bound to be duplication," he says. "This should eliminate that."

The resource centre is a pilot project, funded for only six months. Its progress will be watched closely by the Vancouver Social Planning Committee because its continuation depends on its success.

Women's Bureau To Help

Counselling services are sprouting like mushrooms in every town and city, especially in areas where immigrants are concentrated. Those engaged in this important work should take advantage of the services offered by the Women's Bureau, Ontario Department of Labour. The bureau provides advice on the establishment and operation of employment counselling services, and also provides an advisory service to established agencies who are already providing employment counselling but wish to relate their services more effectively to the needs of women. Please take note that the Bureau does not counsel individual women in the area of careers or jobs.

Tractors For Foreign Exchange

New Delhi, (UNI): Applicants who could make payment in foreign exchange obtained from their relatives abroad would get priority in getting tractors.

The facility is already available for the purchase of cars and scooters. Priority allotment of these vehicles is being made against foreign exchange remitted and kept in non-resident accounts by the applicants' relatives residing abroad.

Just Economic Relations

Baghdad, (UNI): India and Iraq has called on the developed countries to place their economic relations with the developing countries on an equitable and just basis.

In a joint communique it was affirmed that the developing countries should also strengthen economic and technical cooperation among themselves in order to achieve speedier and all round progress.

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Unesco Caravan In Toronto

A gala international evening was organized to raise funds for Unesco at the Oakwood Collegiate Institute in Toronto, on february 8th. The organizers invited Chhandashri Dipti Sarkar, and her dance group, to represent the East Indian community in Toronto.

Chhandashri Sarkar began her show with 'Puja'. Two of her students, Sudha Muljee and Pushpa Muljee, performed the dance with lighted candles in their hands, accompanied by conch, bell and drum, with the chanting from Vedas. They entered in their glittering costumes, flowers in their hair, moving gracefully with gentle swaying of their bodies. The second dance was performed by three of her students: Mashi Karunamachari, Sudha Muljee and Fara Kesabji.

The name of the dance was 'Pushpa', and, judging from the response of the audience, they were the darlings of the evening. The third programme of the evening was 'Urvashi', performed by Arundhati Isvara, another of her students. 'Sringara' was the mood of the dance and it was depicted with graceful and enchanting perfection.

The last item on the Indian programme was 'Chanchala', brilliantly depicted by Dipti Sarkar, herself. She displayed her mastery of the art with the swiftness of her every movement and gesture, with grace and beauty. The meaning of the dance is lightening, and it was danced according to the Bharat Natyam tradition and was the high point of the programme, which was watched by an audience of approximately 800 people. In the same programme, an exhibit of Batik paintings was presented by Praveen Arora. It was impressive and drew a great response.

His 'Village Girl' and 'Nataraj' on Batik, was acclaimed very highly. All proceeds from the programme were donated to UNESCO.

286,000 Asians In Canada

According to 1971 Census the people of Asian ethnic origin numbered 286,000 in a total population of 21.6 million. The principal Asians groups are Chinese, Indians, Japanese, and Filipinos. The Jewish ethnic group with 297,000 were only slightly more numerous than the Asians. There were two Ukranians for every Asian, and almost three Italians. About two out three Asians were born outside Canada.

Sikh Holy Book In Foreign Languages

New Delhi, (UNI) - The holy book of the Sikhs, Guru Granth Sahib will be available in Japanese, Chinese and Siamese scripts in the next three years.

This was announced here by V. Bhanumurti, who has translated Sri Guru Granth Sahib into Telugu (the language spoken in Andhra Pradesh), at a reception accorded to him by Telegu Cultural Organizations in the capital after his return from the far east countries.

Mr. Bhanumurti, a Deputy Principal Information Officer in the Press Information Bureau, said that Sri Guru Nanak Darbar in Kobe (Japan), Sri Khalsa Diwan in Hong Kong, and Sri Gitru Sangh Sabha in Bangkok had initiated these projects.

State Deficits

Bombay, (UNI) As a result of the additional mobilisation of resources and the Government of India's fresh tax proposals announced in February and July, the overall deficit of Rs. 1700 million ($226.67 million) in the state governments budget for 1974-75 is expected to become a surplus of Rs. 330 million ($44 million), says a study of finances of state governments published in the latest issue of the Reserve Bank Bulletin.

Kitchen Korner

BY PRANATI SENGUPTA

BHINDI BIRYANI

As was promised in the last issue, here is a recipe from Jaipur for those who like bhindi. By the way, don't let the long list of ingredients scare you. There are a number of steps but it is really quite easy to make.

4 tbsp. ground pomegranate seed or ground amchoor
½ tsp. turmeric
1 tbsp. ground cumin
2 tabs. sofi butter
½ tsp. salt
A pinch of asafoetida(hing) optional
2 green chilies, minced
1 lb. whole fresh or 2 (10 oz. pkg. frozen) okra, thawed
2 tbsp. ghee
1 tbsp. fresh minced ginger
½ tbsp. ground chili
½ tbsp salt
1¼ cups plain yogurt
2 tbsp. chopped coriander leaves
⅓ cup each of ghee, raisins, blanched almonds
1 cup finely chopped onion
4 of each cloves, cinnamon sticks, and crushed cardamoms
2 small bay leaves
2 cups basmati rice, washed & drained
4 cups hot coconut milk or chicken stock
½ tbsp. saffron, soaked in 2 tbsp. warm water
2 tbsp. of each salt and sugar
1 tbsp. of each nutmeg, mace, and garam masala
½ tbsp. of each ground cinnamon & cardamom
coconut chips

Combine all the first seven ingredients except okra in a small bowl. Mix well. Split the okra down the centre and stuff with this mixture. Heat ghee (2tbsp.) in a large pan. Add ginger and chili. Carefully put in okra. Fry, turning gently. Cover and cook over low heat for about 20 minutes, or until okra is tender (occasionally shaking the pan to make sure that it is not sticking). Now add yogurt and coriander leaves. Stir once and remove from heat.

Heat ghee (melted butter) in a heavy pan. Fry onion, almonds, and raisins until light brown, remove to a plate. In the same pan fry rice, adding cardamom, cloves, cinnamon sticks, and bay leaf about 3 minutes. Stir in ground spices, salt and sugar. Add 3½ cups of the milk and saffron liquid. Boil for 5 min. Reduce heat, cover and simmer 10 to 12 min., or until rice is tender. Fluff the rice with a fork, and let it cool.

Grease one 3 or 4 qt. casserole. Place in it the layers of rice alternating with the layers of (onion & nut mixture) and okra. Finish with a layer of rice and press gently. Sprinkle some more ghee and the remaining milk. Cover the pan with a sheet of foil. Bake in 350° F, preheated oven for 25 minutes. Serve the biryani directly from the casserole, or mound it in a heated platter. Garnish with toasted coconut chips.

Note: Peel and slice (thinly) fresh coconut about ½ inch wide, toast them in the oven, stirring occasionally until light brown.

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Opposition Boycotts President's Speech

New Delhi, Feb. 18 The Opposition parties yesterday boycotted the magural address of the Parliament by F.A.Ahmed. It is the first time since Independence that so many members boycotted the magural address.

President Ahmed struck a somewhat confident note on the economic front noting that the food situation and the inflation situation are under control.

Oil Prices

Belgrade, (UNI): Both India and Yugoslavia believe that the developing countries have a right to name the price they want for their oil and other raw materials.

This view was expressed here by India's External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan and his Yugoslav counterpart, Milos Minic, while the two leaders were discussing the problem of petroleum.

Bright Rabi Crop

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): Latest reports from all parts of the country show that rabi crop every where is very good and the downward trend in food grain prices continues, according to Union Agricultural Minister Jagjivan Ram.

Substitute For Cement

Poona, (UNI): Lympo, a new product with lime stones as its main component, has been developed by the Lime Directorate of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to meet the shortages of cement in the country.

COMING EVENTS

Bharathi Kala Mantram, Toronto.

The Mantam is planning the Thyagaraja Festival for 1975 in the usual grand scale. A full days program on South Indian classical music will be held in York University and at University of Toronto on March 1, 1975. For details contact Ram(421-7960), Samharan(630-4473) and Raja (492-4055).

Uthrayanam To Dawn In Paris

New Delhi, (UNI): The Malayalam feature film 'utharayanam' has been selected for the Paris experimental Films Festival in September this year.

It has been selected after a special screening here before French Film Personalities and the convener of the Paris Festival Claude Condvoyer.

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to open your shop when people are working. Anyhow it isn't very smart, a friend of mine told me the other day. It got me thinking. When I looked into my sales figures it was found that 80% of my sales are on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays. In other words Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays are non-productive days! This cost you and me money. You don't have to be a genius to know that Saturday is a good day for shopping. Lot of people get out on Sunday for various reasons or go to churches, gurudwaras or mosques. So I figure that some of them will drop in at our shop too. What we will loose on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we will pick up on Sunday. I get three days to gather the best merchandise at best value for you and we can easily pass on most of the savings to you. To start the idea on right foot we announce the following:

- 4 Day opening Thursday to Sunday
- 4% Discount on over $40 purchase on reduced sale price.
- 40 Days' THE BIGEST EVER SARI SALE starting February 4, 1975.

SMUGGLER'S DEN

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CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIAL

Matrimonials
Intelligent, pretty girl for a good-looking, well-educated, wealthy, professional, bachelor, 35, from Fiji Islands, of Punjabi origin. No bar. The Canadian India Times, Box-803.

Suitable match for clean shaven Sikh, engineer, 38, well settled in Ontario. Caste and religion no bar. Please write with full particulars to the Canadian India Times, Box-804.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Indian doctors for a highly accomplished Indian girl, post-graduate in dietetics, employed in States, immigrant status, (the spouse would be eligible for immigration to USA after marriage). The girl is Punjabi aggarwal, 5'2", 27 years, fair, adaptable and well connected. Reply with detailed particulars including recent photograph to V.Bansal, P.O.Box-530, Channelview, Tex-77530, USA.

Match required for tall, attractive university educated Jat Sikh girl. Preferably professional (medicine, law, engineering etc.). Enclose photo and particulars. Box-348, Stn. "D", Toronto, Ontario, M6P 3J9.

Wanted suitable match for a Gujarati (Lohana) girl, 26, B.Sc., well-settled and presently working. Reply P.O.Box-128, Oromocto, N.B., Canada.

Clean shaven, handsome, lawyer in Punjab, from respectable Sikh family invites correspondence. Write to Box 91, Station "M", Toronto, Ontario.

Tall, slim, beautiful girl, 20-22, for a cleanshaven Sikh boy, 27, 5'8" educated in India and in USA (M.S. in Engg. & M.S. in Business administration both degrees from USA). Registered professional engineer with a current income of 22,000 dollars per year. The girl must be willing to travel, settle in western world, be excellent in communicating in English. No consideration of caste, no other wishes. Please reply to Candaian India Times, Box 785.

A Punjabi girl from a good family, well educated, tall 5'6", 33 years (immigrant) invites correspondence from professional Hindu boys (5'11" of above), 34-37 years. Canadian India Times, Box 781.

Wanted a tall, attractive, fair complexioned, well-educated and good natured girl for a highly educated, broad minded, clean shaven and good-looking Sikh bachelor, 31, height 6'1", slim, complexion fair, belonging to a respectable family, well settled in USA and holding a responsible position as a corporation attorney. Caste no bar. Write in confidence, with a recent photograph, to Canadian India Times, Box 793.

BUSINESS PARTNER

Partner/partners wanted for opening a NEW INDIAN RESTAURANT in downtown Toronto. Total investment requirements appro. $20,000. Reply in confidence to Box 1275, Stn. B, Weston, Ontario, Canada M9L 2R9.

Sikh graduate engineer, electrical and electronics, 26 years, 5'11", handsome, very good family reference, presently settled in the States seeks attractive educated girl 19-25 Canada/USA. Box 795, The Canadian India Times.

Hindu/Sikh match for a tall, professionally qualified Hindu bachelor, 33. Box 796, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from professional Hindu boys, 5'10", 32-35 years for a Punjabi girl, 31, from a good family, well-educated, tall, 5'3", immigrant. Box-789, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from pretty girls for a handsome Khatri bachelor, graduate intending to settle permanently in Canada. Presently employed in international Airline in Delhi. Age 24. Correspond The Canadian India Times, Box 802.

Seva Chakram

Seva Chakram is a social service organization in Tamilnadu giving help and service to needy people. Mrs. Lalitha Subramanian (445-0200) in Toronto will be happy to hear from you.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Indian girls for a well established south Indian engineer in mid thirties. Canadian India Times, Box 801.

Gentleman desirous of finding a suitable partner in life. Matrimonial correspondence invited from interested parties, either the guardians or the prospective ladies. Professional people only please. I am in early thirties, a Development Consultant involved in business and other diversified interests. Also involved in local socio-economic affairs. Settled in Canada. Originally from New Delhi (of Andhra origin) NO BARS. Write Box-787, The Canadian India Times.

DEATHS

Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav, President of Indian Council of Social Welfare died recently in Bombay at the age of 67. She had won many awards including Padma Vibhushan.

Jain Society

Jain Society celebrated their first anniversary here in Toronto on Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1975 at Hindu Prarthna Samaj.
Election was held for the office beares for the fiscal year 1975. The elected members were as follows:
J.D. Shah - President
R.Jain - Vice-President
Yatin Sheth - General Secretary
A.Jain - Treasurer
Exc. Comm. Mem.
Talakchandbhai Doshi
B.M. Shah
Mrs. Nalini Shah
Mrs. Gita Thakkar
Mrs Chandra Jain
Pravin Vora
Jain Society meets normally eve month and celebrates festivals and religious meeting regularly. The next meeting will be held on March 9, at 3.00p.m. at residence of A.K. Jain, 115 Dowling Ave., Apt.404, Toronto. Phone 531-2851.
Jain Society invites all Jains and interested people to attend the meeting. For more information contact 751-2881, or 424-7177.

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PANI PURI MASALA
CHHOLE MASALA
GOSS MASALA
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SABJEE MASALA
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New

Rajyot Brand Food Products now available at the following stores:

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TORONTO WEST:
Asian Spice Centre 742-3892
Bombay Bazar 532-2800
Bombay Bazar 742-2782
Lontour Foods 741-2245
Sadruco Mktg. Ltd. 533-4090
Shah Grocers 259-3514
Vicotria Snack Bar 259-9389

TORONTO EAST:
Indian Oriental Food 461-3824
Kalpana 461-1662
Littleman Food Store 287-4770
Natraj Food Market 461-4175
Sarangi Store 461-1971
Sian Grocery Store 461-2850
Surety Bazar 461-7282

BRANTFORD ONT:
Zafias Spice Rack 756-7728
BRAMPTON ONT:
M & H Grocers 453-1548
Patel Grocers 457-2980
HAMILTON ONT:
Caribana Grocers 527-8156
International Grocers 545-7151
OSHAWA
Four Guys Inc. 576-2282

WATERLOO ONT:
K. W. Grocers 578-1800
OTTAWA ONT:
India Food Centre 234-2808
Indiart 236-2162

WINNIPEG:
House of India Ltd. 775-7848
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